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PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1969 (Calendar Year)

PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

National Intelligence Survey Program

Geographic Research Program

Intelligence Map Program

Cartographic Activities

INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING

Information Retrieval

(Map Collection, Processing, and
Reference)

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
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PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

National Intelligence Survey Program

NIS production in 1969 comprised 33 General Surveys, bringing to 123 the number of countries on which Survey-type NIS are available, plus 258 supporting sections, of which 85% were revisions. Two pilot units entitled, "Social Characteristics" were processed during the year. This new NIS element consolidates coverage heretofore provided in four separate volumes: Population (Section 41), Characteristics of the People (Section 42), Religion, Education, and Public Information (Section 43), and Manpower (Section 44). With its December 1969 issue, the semiannually produced Basic Intelligence Factbook continued selective statistical coverage on some 180 countries and dependencies.

In response to an indicated broad requirement in the Department of Defense, the first of a planned series of upper air atlases was produced and published. This is the first known attempt at presenting an integrated series of charts covering the climate of the upper air over the Southern Hemisphere for levels up to 100 millibars. To test user reaction and requirements, a questionnaire was disseminated with each volume.

At the request of the Executive Director-Comptroller, CIA, and the Deputy Director for Intelligence, CIA, an NIS User Survey was undertaken in early 1969 as a means of assessing the validity and effectiveness of the current NIS concept. The Survey, accomplished with the cooperation of the NIS Committee, consisted of a worldwide dissemination of a user questionnaire, personal interviews in the field, an ADP applicability evaluation by ORD/CIA [REDACTED], and a cost analysis of NIS printing. In general, the returns of more than 1,000 user questionnaires and the findings of the field interviews reaffirmed the utility of NIS products and confirmed that the Program is providing authoritative, reliable, and comprehensive basic intelligence and analysis on foreign areas. Findings also pointed to the fact that unavailability and lack of currency of certain NIS products, along with lack of knowledge about the NIS, hamper wider and more effective consumer use. Analysis of the survey results is continuing and specific recommendations as to the future direction of the Program are still under review.

With a view toward making the DoD produced elements of the NIS more generally applicable to a wider group of users, the NIS Committee approved certain modifications in the NIS outlines on Marine Climate and Oceanography. The level of detail on some of the more highly specialized aspects has been reduced, and provision has been made for coverage on known and potential mineral and petroleum resources, food from the sea, and pollution.

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Specific steps have been taken to encourage NIS producers of the General Survey to emphasize its overview function by further streamlining of presentation--deemphasizing perishability and concentrating on those relatively enduring factors which are distinctive of particular country situations. In this connection, staff personnel in OBGI are assisting in the development of revised instructions to analysts for improving the drafting of contributions.

Progress toward full implementation of a computerized photo-composing system (EPIC - Electronic Printing for Intelligence Composition) continued in calendar year 1969. Over 50% of all NIS published in 1969 was printed by this method. Continued effort was made to expand the DIA use of automated techniques in preparation of NIS contributions.

With reference to the Agency's effort to reduce material held in the Records Center, a new approach to NIS reserve stock planning was developed in 1969 which resulted in a 50% savings of supplemental dissemination storage space requirements.

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PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

Cartographic Activities

Cartographic and graphic activities in calendar year 1969 resulted in the production of 6,361 maps and graphic items of all types. Although total available man-hours decreased .65%, production by items increased over 10%. Significant contributions were made to all components of the Agency, intelligence production, operational support, scientific investigations, and logistical requirements. In addition, map and graphic support for the President, Vice-President, USIB, the National Security Council, the DCI and top-level personnel was extremely heavy in 1969.

Cartographic and graphic support of current intelligence activities increased appreciably. Requirements placed on the All-Source Branch and the Special Projects Section reflected the greatly increased emphasis on current reporting in OER, OSP, OSA, OSI, SAVA, OCI, OSR, and other Special Center components. This activity reflected the need for maps and graphics by the New Administration, the Vietnam [REDACTED] conflicts, the Paris Peace Conference, the Disarmament Talks, the SALT Talks, and the briefing requirements of the DCI and top-level people. Much effort went into providing handbooks and trip factbooks for the President and Vice-President and in preparing special briefing aids for White House executive assistants. Trip factbooks were prepared for the President's trip to Europe and around the world, as well as numerous briefing boards, vu-graphs, and slides for the DCI and top-level briefings of congressional committees, the National Security Council, and the White House.

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Production by automation showed steady increase during the year in supporting analytical requirements in the Special Center and in production of planimetric bases and projections for compilation components. The Soviet Weather Project, the OER China Target File, and Azimuthal Equidistant planning charts were illustrative of this support. Progress was made in upgrading automation techniques in programming earth profiles, line of sight paths, geographic projections, and the World Data Bank. A contract to develop a system for using [REDACTED] production was initiated with [REDACTED] and intensive efforts were made to relocate the automation activity.

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Cartographic support for the NIS Program increased to 310 items-- Summary Maps, Base Maps, and various thematic maps required by Agency and non-Agency components. Although the number of items increased over 10% over calendar year 1968, overall support remained at approximately 30% of productive capability.

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25X1A2g Support for the Vietnam War, other Far East requirements, and Communist China absorbed considerable production man-hours. Guerrilla activity in Laos, tribal insurgency in the Northeast India Frontier Area, and the disputed Sino-Soviet Border required significant map support. To fill map gaps, a Provincial Atlas of Communist China was completed and issued, and the Provincial Atlas of South Vietnam was updated and reissued. Other significant contributions were made to the President's Quarterly Report on Soviet Strategic Forces, [REDACTED] the ABM discussions, and the Biafran conflict.

Other cartographic support was provided various non-Agency components, chiefly the Department of State, DIA, and ACIC. A total of 212 items, representing a 43% increase over the previous year, were prepared for the Department of State. The Paris Peace Conference, the Disarmament Conference, and other State activities required a variety of thematic maps. Continuing support during the year was provided Department of State publications such as the Civil Division Geographic Reports, International Boundary Studies, and Background Notes. Manpower also went into the production of numerous base maps for Department of State current intelligence reporting, and for the upcoming Law of the Seas Conference with the USSR in 1970.

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PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

Geographic Research Program

Approximately 45 special studies were prepared in response to the needs of policy level officials for geographic data and analysis bearing on significant world developments. Included were detailed reports on the insurgency-plagued North Thailand and Thai Malaysia border areas, West Irian, Sabah, and the Persian Gulf. A series of Intelligence Memoranda treated vital aspects of the Middle East situation: [REDACTED] 25X6A

[REDACTED] Sino-Soviet border discord along the Ussuri was evaluated in another Intelligence Memorandum, while intelligence on Soviet corrective labor colonies and her apparent policy of map distortion were disseminated in two Intelligence Reports. A needed Administrative Atlas of Communist China was widely disseminated both within and outside the Government. Other important studies dealt with the trend of internal conditions in Haiti, Sino-Soviet territorial issues, [REDACTED] 25X6A and the geography of Indian Ocean Islands. Extensive support continued to be given to the Interagency Working Group on Antarctica and the Interagency Intelligence Advisory Group on Exchanges. Total work accomplished under this subelement amounted to 24.6% of available project time as against 23% for equivalent tasks last year.

Twenty-one geographic projects were completed in support of clandestine operations planning. Nearly one-half of these related to priority intelligence collection tasks developed jointly by the DDP and the DDS&T. Additional [REDACTED] 25X1X4 basic research was completed on the [REDACTED] and a broad range of spot research was provided in support of planning needs for operations in other countries, mainly in Asia. Twelve and seven-tenths percent of available project time was devoted to this program subelement as against 16% last year.

Some 25 projects were undertaken by Geography Division in support of priority research tasks conducted by OSR and the DDS&T. This represented a substantial decrease from last year's 40-odd projects. Percentage-wise, 10.6% of available project time was expended in this subelement as against 13% last year.

Fifty-seven geographic lectures were presented for FSI and OTR courses during the year. In addition, 18 spot geographic intelligence projects were completed in response to specific requirements from State, Defense, and internal CIA offices. Effort devoted to this subelement amounted to 5.1% of available project time as against 7% last year.

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PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Map Program (IMP)

Intelligence research tasks were completed for 195 sheets in the joint CIA-DoD Intelligence Map Program on the USSR, Poland, Communist China, and Mongolia. This represented a slight reduction from last year because of the more complex areas involved. Poland was added during the year in support of a joint CIA/DIA project to assess Soviet and Warsaw Pact ground forces. Total sheets researched by CIA since the inception of the program now amount to 1,455--1,246 on the USSR, 1 on Poland, and 208 on China and Mongolia. Sheets actually printed and disseminated as of 1 December 1969 totaled 1,098 (962 USSR and 136 China), as against 876 last year; an additional 51 special sheets covering key intelligence targets are available in the associated Strategic Area Series. Effort devoted to the IMP during calendar year 1969 rose to 47% of available project time as against 41% last year.

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INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING

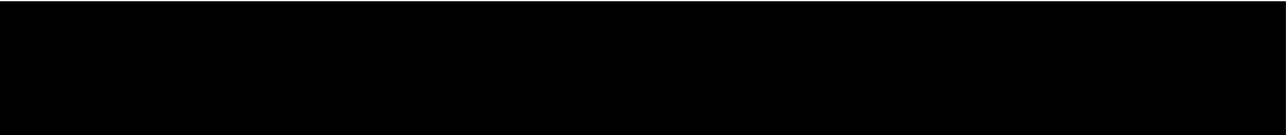
Information Retrieval

Map Collection

During 1969, a total 76,437 maps and 14,045 related geographic publications were obtained through the Department of State foreign map procurement program. CIA retained 35,461 maps and 7,478 publications for Agency use. The remainder was disseminated to the members of the Interagency Map and Publications Acquisitions Committee (IMPAC) according to their stated requirements. An additional 1,229 maps and 322 publications were obtained through DCS channels.

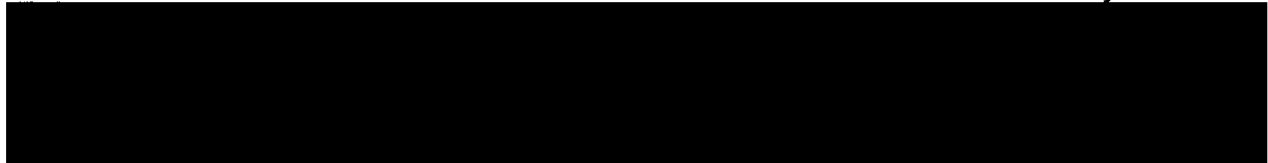
Geographic Attaché map procurement and reporting missions were conducted in 68 foreign countries. The number of missions showed a slight decrease from 1968, reflecting a combination of circumstances including OPRED, reduced travel funds and mission cancellations because of political situations.

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Significant maps obtained during the year include: Bulgaria, eight topographic maps at the scale of 1:100,000, published by the Bulgarian Army. The maps are based on Soviet specifications and cover southeastern Bulgaria and northern Turkey. These maps, the first examples of post World War II Bulgarian topographic maps, were obtained from a defector; Syria, 19 sheets of a 22-sheet topographic map series of Syria at the scale of 1:200,000.

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Of the 450 sheets, 175 were new coverage and most of the remaining sheets provided later editions than were previously held by the Washington agencies; Poland, six Polish Army topographic maps at scale 1:500,000 were obtained. The maps were compiled from 1:200,000 scale maps dated 1964 and 1965.

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INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING

Map Processing

Cataloging and indexing of maps and related materials received in 1969 is current. A total of 6,891 new map titles, constituting 34,915 map sheets were added to the Loan Copy Collection. In addition, 656 atlases, gazetteers and related volumes were cataloged. The number of maps, atlases and gazetteers cataloged in 1969 remained consistent with 1968 accomplishments. In the on-going program for withdrawing obsolete maps from the Loan Copy Collection, 37,432 items were cancelled.

Map filing accomplishments increased over 1968 with 798,444 new map sheets incorporated into the various collections. In addition to newly cataloged maps, the total number of maps filed includes stock acquisitions of CIA produced maps, TOPOCOM maps, ATMP materials, and maps placed in the Distribution Collection.

The DDI Planning Office, in April 1969, gave approval for additional CRS support in the development of an EDP system for the storage and retrieval of map bibliographic data. It was agreed that the Map Library would substitute page reader input for punched card input while CRS would provide programming and computer support. Development of programs and testing progressed slowly and to date only data in punched card form has entered the system. A lack of key punch support and the fact that programs are not yet perfected for the page reader input has resulted in a four month backlog of data ready to enter the system. Data for 22,785 maps was prepared during the year making a total of approximately 151,000 maps for which a machinable record exists.

The Acquisition List of Maps of Foreign Areas continues to be issued and receives wide distribution in CIA and other USIB agencies.

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INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING

Map Reference

The Reference Branch of the Map Library received 28,880 requests and disseminated approximately 670,000 maps, charts, and related items. Reference activity was at about the same level as in 1968, and was the third highest of any year on record. Agency personnel accounted for approximately 66% of all requests and received about 42% of all items disseminated. The DDI area accounted for about 50% of all Agency requests serviced. Other major accomplishments during the year included a sizable reduction in the volume of map sheets stored in the Records Center, and a 50% reduction in the wall map collection. Also of significance was the dissemination of some 800 copies of two Communist China Atlases to selected academic institutions.

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